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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum

No. 16,855.

號一廿月五年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1917.

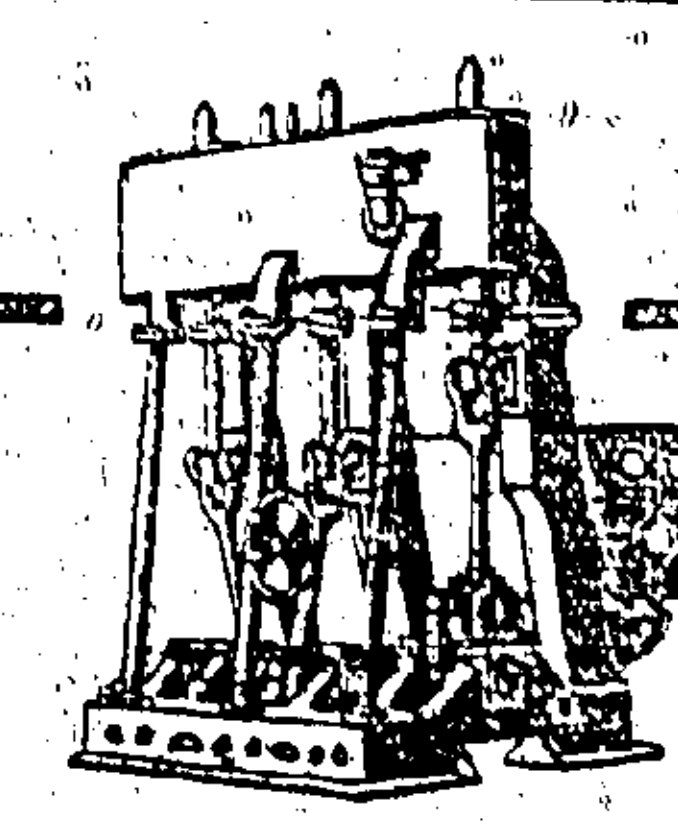
巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:—
SUTHERFIELD & JONES
— TELEPHONE NO. 212 —

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Rev. Mr. Service to the China Mail.)

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.


NESTOR
SANITARY FLUID.
RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.
Two tablespoonful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, etc., is most useful for the destruction of Fleas.
Per Pint Tin 50 cents
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALBERTA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Managers.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE Laid 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
--------------------------------------	--	--

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



ROBERT PORTER & SON'S
BULL DOG
LIGHT ALE
IN PINTS AND SPLITS
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUND AS 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,890
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £1,141,583
Branches £837,229
Other Receipts £478,940
£23,970,387
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Aunt

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 410.
Shipyard: Shum Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGAR, MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$5 per day mex. Telegraph add: "Peaceful."
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME
Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AT HOME.
Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WESTERN FRONT.
THE BRITISH FRONT.
London, May 19.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The hostile artillery was active on the Scarpe and to the north-east of Ephehy.
Two German aeroplanes were brought down and five of ours are missing. Also, two hostile balloons were destroyed.
London, May 20.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Our artillery broke up the enemy's attack on our advanced posts to the south-east of Ephehy.
We took some German prisoners during patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.
FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.
London, May 19.
An Italian official communiqué states:—
Yesterday morning we attacked and captured, after a long and severe struggle, Hill No. 652 at Vodice, which acts as the key to the enemy's defences to the north of Monte Santo, taking 370 prisoners.
We maintained all our positions to the east of Gorizia against persistent attacks.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.
London, May 19.
An Austrian official despatch, after declaring that the Italian made attacks on Vodice heights, on May 19 were repulsed, admits that the Italians, as the result of the week's fighting, have extended their bridge-head at Plava by two kilometres.

TURKISH CRUELTY IN JUDEA
AN APPEAL FROM PALESTINE.
Stockholm, May 20.
The Jewish Societies in Palestine have telegraphed to the Secretariat of the Socialists' Conference that the Turks, while evacuating, have been ill-treating and pillaging the Jews in Judea, Jerusalem and Galilee. The victims appeal to socialists everywhere against the cruelties which are threatening to culminate in a massacre similar to that of the Armenians.

GERMANY'S LATEST ENEMY.
Washington, May 20.
There has been a rupture of relations between Germany and Nicaragua.
H.M.S. DARTMOUTH'S COMMANDER KILLED.
London, May 19.
Commander Fane R.N. of the Dartmouth, was killed in the fight in the Adriatic Sea.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.
"IRON-DISCIPLINE" FOR THE ARMY.
Petrograd, May 19.
M. Kerensky, who is Minister of Marine in addition to being Minister of War, has visited the Peasants' and Soldiers' Congress and asked them to help him to show that the Russian army is still formidable. He stated that he intended to introduce an iron discipline into the army.
M. Kerensky received an ovation at Petrograd, as he departed for the Front.

WEIGHTY STATEMENT BY THE RUSSIAN PREMIER.
Petrograd, May 20.
The Premier, M. Lvoff, in a weighty statement to representatives of the Press, dwelt on the necessity for re-invigorating the fighting capacity of the army, so as to enable an offensive to expel the enemy from the invaded territories, and actively to support the Allies. He ardently insists that it is Russia's duty to observe the alliances with the western democracies. He said that Russians cannot remain indifferent to the fate of the overrun Allied countries and declared that the existing armistice at the front was incompatible with Russian honour and dignity, and must cease.
The Foreign Minister, M. Tretyachenko, made a similar statement and showed the dangers of complying with the demands for the immediate publication of the Treaties made by the old régime.

A BRITISH MINISTER ON THE WAR.
THE GREAT ACT OF LIBERATION.
London, May 19.
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Richmond, referred to the colossal losses of lives and property in the war. He said, nevertheless, there was no immediate prospect of the cessation of hostilities. The severe character and prolongation of the war had tempted some to ask why peace was not attempted by other means. His reply was that Germany's challenge of 1914 still held good. The lust for world domination continued to be supported by the Kaiser and his Prussian advisers. The German armies continued to threaten the existence of independent nationalities; hence the victory of Germany would imperil the future democracy of Europe. However, much we may welcome peace, he said, we cannot fail till the great act of liberation is fully achieved. He sympathised with the proposed League of Nations to Enforce Peace but it must be a league of free peoples.

THE BRITISH MISSION IN VIRGINIA.
Richmond (Virginia), May 20.
Mr. Balfour and the members of the Mission were given an enthusiastic reception.
A DRIFTING SPANISH SHIP.
Madrid, May 19.
The Spanish ship *Patriota*, which was shelled by a submarine, has been found adrift off Hull. She has been holed by shells.
THE SILVER MARKET.
London, May 20.
Silver is quoted at 37½. The market is quiet.
The market is featureless, but steady.
(Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 14th June, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$3.00 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 20th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1784

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd instant to the 28th inst. both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Company Limited,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 15, 1917. 1797

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1792

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 35 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 26th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 26th March and the 26th September. Interest on the loan runs from the 26th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALE,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING

OUR STORE on the 21st instant to No. 16 Des Voeux

Road, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS.

COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC

COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917.

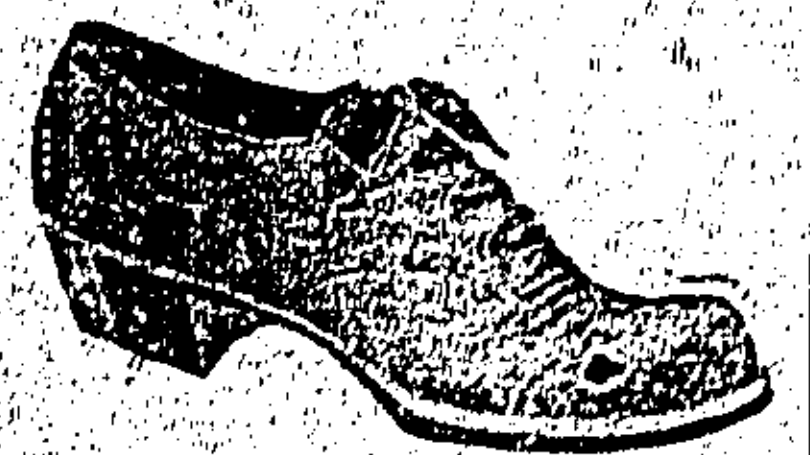
JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEPPER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this Day REMOVED our premises to 24A Connaught Road Central.

WING KER & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1917. 1817

NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of May Opened our Office at Shanghai, Canton, under the style of HONG KONG KARAMEIA LIMITED, where we shall carry on business as Import and Export and General Merchants—Raw and Waste Silk and also Oriental Produce.

ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG,
NOSSEIRWAN ROMANJER,
KARAMEIA.
Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1818

WANTED

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—“NURSE.”
“China Mail” Office.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1733

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May, 1917, at 3.30 P.M.

By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1783

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

EMPIRE DAY.

MEMBERS and Subscribers are notified that the CLUB will be THROWN OPEN to their Lady Friends on THURSDAY Next, EMPIRE DAY, from 11.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Title to which Ladies may be invited will be served at 1.15 P.M.

A Band will be in attendance. Members and Subscribers may encourage ladies for refreshment on MONDAY the 21st May, at the Secretary's Office.

By Order,
R. DES VOUEX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 13, 1917. 1819

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEE BEEF

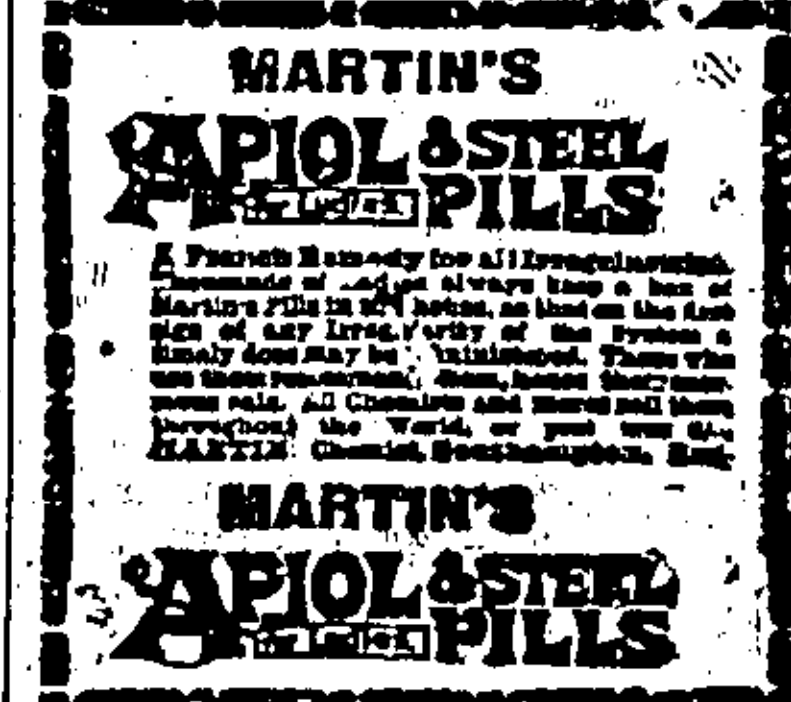
AND

CORNEE PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.



SILIMPOPON (SEBASTIAN) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COAL HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) or SANDAKAN (Bridle North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebastian Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowi Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
1027

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

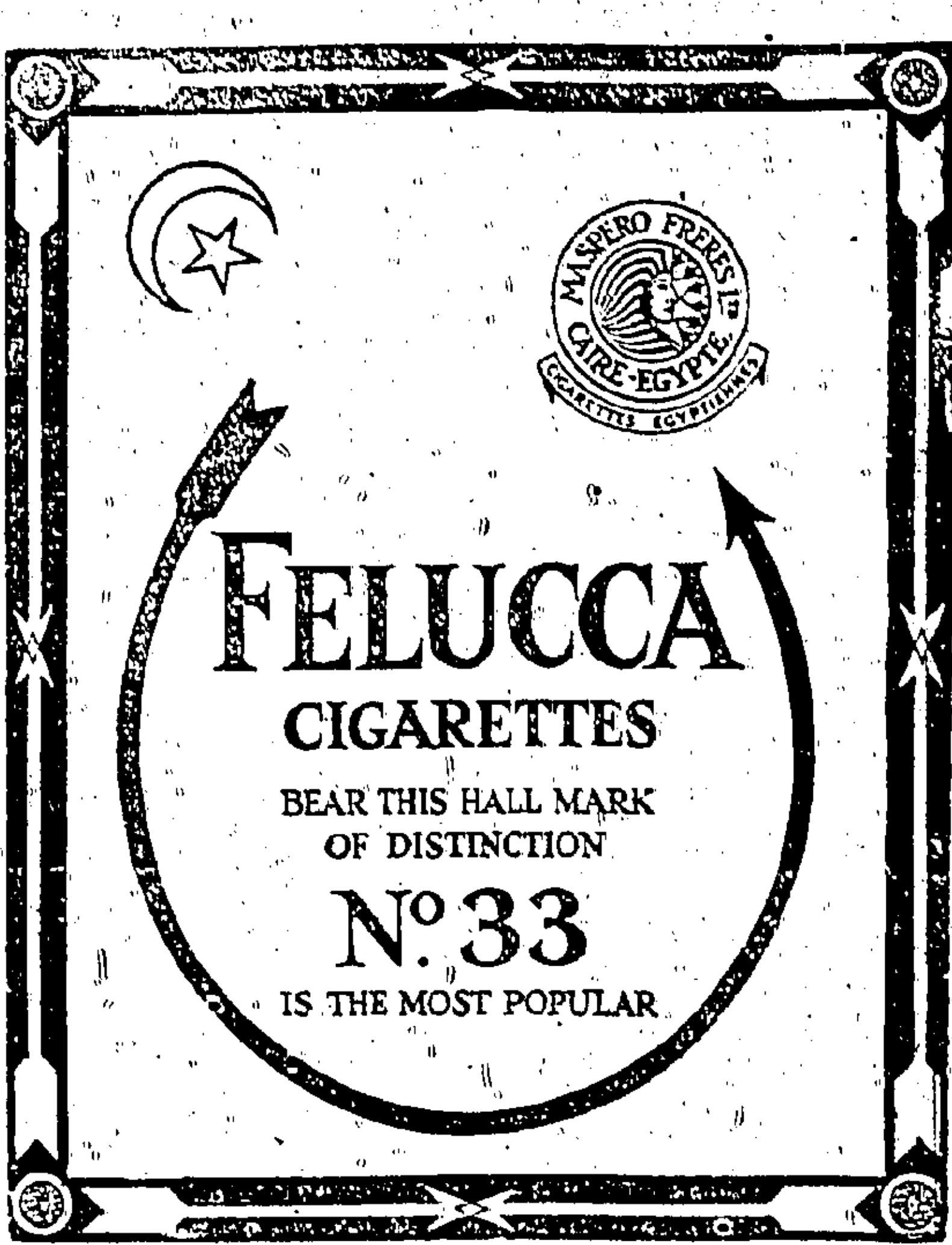
THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

THERAPION



SPECIAL WAR RATE.

ADDITION OF 7 PER CENT. IN HONGKONG RATES.

It is proposed to introduce at the next meeting of the Legislative Council the following Bill:

A Bill intitled an Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Rating (Special War Rate) Ordinance, 1917, and shall be read and construed as one with the Rating Ordinance, 1901, hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance, and with the Rating Amendment Ordinance, 1917.

2. In addition to the rates payable under the Principal Ordinance, there shall be payable on the current valuation of every tenement in the places specified in the schedule hereto a special war rate of seven per centum per annum.

3.—(1) The said special war rate shall begin to be payable from the 1st July, 1917, and shall remain payable until the end of the quarter during which the present war shall have come to an end.

(2) If any question arise as to the date on which the present war shall have come to an end the decision of the Governor in Council as to such date shall be final.

(3) The said special war rate shall be recoverable by the Treasurer, at any time after it has become due, whether the present war shall have come to an end or not.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 33 of the Principal Ordinance, the said special war rate shall, as between the owner and the occupier of any tenement, be borne by the occupier, whether there be any agreement in existence at the commencement of this Ordinance or not under which the owner of any tenement is, as between him and the occupier, liable for rates generally.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Principal Ordinance, if any question arise as to whether any tenement is included in a place specified in the schedule hereto, the decision of the Governor in Council shall be final.

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to alter the schedule hereto by the addition thereto or removal therefrom of any place, and upon such alteration to fix the date upon which the special war rate shall begin to be payable, or as to the case may be, shall cease to be payable, in respect of the tenements affected.

7. The revenue collected by means of the said special war rate shall be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the present war.

8. The revenue collected by means of the said special war rate shall be deducted from the Colonial Revenues before the calculation of the sums payable to His Majesty's Government under the Defence Contribution Ordinance, 1901.

SCHEDULE.

Places in which the special war rate will be payable:—City of Victoria.

It has been decided that the next Far Eastern Olympic Games will be held at Manila in May, 1918.

Chinese, Philippines and Japanese athletes who attended the Games were granted permission to visit the Imperial Garden at Shinjuku of Tokio on May 14, when they received Imperial gifts.

The closing of the Olympic Games was the occasion for much intermixture in social events developing the utmost good-feeling and a spontaneous demonstration of the good understanding among the representative sportsmen of the Far East. Count Okuma was the host at a garden party at Waseda, to which the Chinese especially were made to feel welcome.

Another entertainment took place at Uyeno Park, which was attended by members of a thousand students, representative of all the universities. Speeches were made in Japanese by the Chinese athletes who had taken part in the Olympic Games, by Japanese in Chinese and by Filipinos in both languages.

Hill District, Wongcheong Road, Broadwood Road, Sai Wan Ho, Shaukiwan East, Shaukiwan West, Shaukiwan Road, Tung Lo Wan, Whitefield, North Point, Causeway Bay, Nan Tsun, Tai Hang, Aberdeen, Wongcheong Quarry Bay, Apichau, Deep Water Bay, Fui Lu, Pak Shui Wan, Pokfulam, Tsat Taz Mui, Kowloon Point, Yau Ma Tei, Hung Hom, Mongkok, Kowloon City Road, Hok On, Tai Kok Tsui, Pak Tsui, Heung, Tokwan, Matanwei, Homantin, Matsukoh, Matanwei, Mongkok, New Kowloon.

The object of this Bill is to impose a special war rate of 7 per cent, in addition to the ordinary rates, for the purpose of providing an additional contribution to be paid by the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the war. The whole of the revenue collected by means of this rate will be so paid. The outlying villages are excluded from the scheme.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT TOKYO.

The final results of the Games are as follows:

Japan.....115 points
Philippines.....75 points
China.....49 points

Thus, the Far Eastern Champion Cup has been gained by the Japanese.

Of various games Chinese excelled in the high jump, volleyball and football. In tennis and ten other kinds of games Japanese won.

In the 25 miles Marathon race neither China nor the Philippines took part. The 20 yards relay race of Japanese, Filipinos and Chinese at the Olympic Games resulted as follows:

1. Japan, 2. Philippines, 3. China.
Swimming, 100 yards final race, 1. Uchida (Japan), 1 m. 5 seconds; 2. Uchida (Japan).

Swimming, 800 yards, 1. Uchida (Japan), 2. Uchida (Japan).
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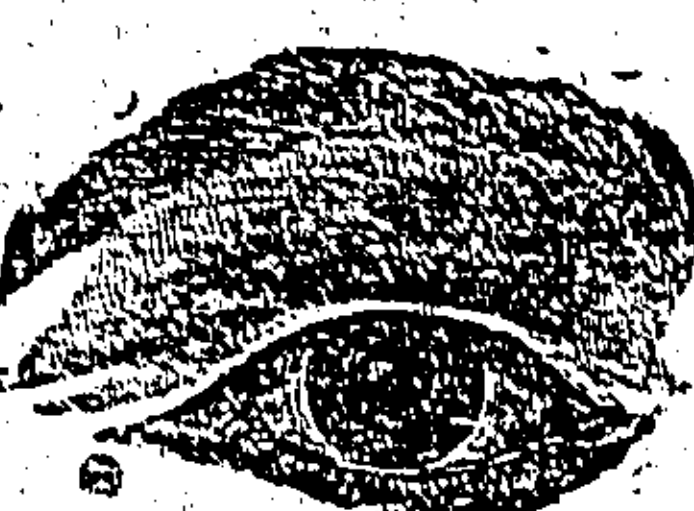
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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BEAM	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE STRINGS—NEAPS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	207	100	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	100	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	282	100	10	10
Prince's Dock, Kowloon	282	100	10	10
TAKOKE DOCK				
Chuan-shan-lan Dock	120	50	10	10
ALBERT DOCK				
Albert Dock	60	30	10	10
Albert Dock	60	30	10	10



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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 22nd May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

ONE VICTOR GRAMAPHONE together with about 50 selected records.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1810

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 22nd May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Blackwood and Teakwood, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Silver Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc., &c.
Pianos in good condition. Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a Sundry of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis Rackets and Netting, Two Perambulators.
One Yacht Typewriter, Carpets (New and second hand), 1 American Ice Chest and One Enamelled Bath.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1809

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd May, 1917, at 11 a.m., at No. 9, Middle Row (Top Floor), Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., therein contained.

Including ELECTRIC FITTINGS AND PLANTS IN POTS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1812

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilt, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also
A VARIOUS ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Buddhas, Finger bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosun, Satsumas, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And
A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE comprising—
Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dish, Ice Cream Plates, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view on day previous to sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1790

ILL THROUGH NEGLECT.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of unselfishness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Anemia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realise that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at shops, for substitutes do not help you. Also obtainable direct, one bottle \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 36 N. 5th Street, New York.

FREE for a post card to above address, a useful health handbook, "The Blood and its Work."

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.									
Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing in Acres	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Area in Acres
1	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
2	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
3	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
4	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
5	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
6	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
7	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
8	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
9	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
10	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.									
Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing in Acres	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Area in Acres
1	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
2	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
3	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
4	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
5	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
6	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
7	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
8	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
9	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2
10	Between Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay	12,000 sq. ft. (approx.)	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2	12,000	12,000	1.2

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF SLAZENGERS' "DEMON" TENNIS BALLS.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1820

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ORINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN ADRIATIC.

ENEMY WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

BRITISH DRIFTERS SUNK.

LONDON, May 18.

The Admiralty announces that early on Tuesday an Austrian light cruiser and destroyers raided the Allied drifter line in the Adriatic and sank 14 British drifters from which the Austrians claim to have captured 72 prisoners.

The British warships *Dartmouth* and *Bristol*, with French and Italian destroyers co-operating, chased off the enemy.

The chase continued with the enemy under continuous fire. When near Cattaro, enemy battleships were seen to be approaching and we drew off.

Italian airmen attacked the warships outside Cattaro, and assert that a cruiser was set heavily on fire and was towed towards Cattaro in a sinking condition.

The British Admiralty reports another to have been badly damaged, and adds that a submarine torpedoed the *Dartmouth* which has returned to port with three of the crew killed, five missing, and believed dead, and seven wounded. There were no other casualties.

COMBATting SUBMARINES.

TWELVE SUNK IN FIVE DAYS.

PARIS, May 18.

The *Echo de Paris* affirms that between May 1st and May 5th a dozen submarines were certainly sunk, principally by the British.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, May 18.

The return of French shipping for the week shows that the arrivals numbered 92 and the sailings 91. Three vessels of over 1,600 tons were sunk but none under this tonnage. Four were unsuccessfully attacked.

SUBMARINE SHELLS A SPANISH STEAMER.

SPAIN TO ENTER A PROTEST.

MADRID, May 18.

A submarine, shelled the Spanish steamer *Fuente*, killing the Chief Engineer. The crew abandoned the ship.

The Cabinet has discussed the outrage at length and a protest is being prepared.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AFGHANISTAN.

TASKENT, May 18.

German agents are again busy in Afghanistan, inciting the invasion of Turkistan, where it is declared the Russian garrison is weak and the Mohammedan population rebellious.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ORDER BY THE NEW WAR MINISTER.

NO RESIGNATIONS OF HIGH COMMAND.

PETROGRAD, May 18.

M. Kerensky, the new Minister of War, has issued an Order to the Army as follows:—

"The country is endangered. Everyone must do his share in defending it. No requests of resignation of high command, in a desire to escape responsibility at this grave time, will be entertained by me. Deserters are enjoined to return to the army and the fleet at the date prescribed, namely, May 25. All disobeying will be severely punished."

The Generals commanding the armies have returned to the front after conferring with the Government and Executives of the Duma and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

RUSSIAN SAILORS FIRMLY OPPOSE A SEPARATE PEACE.

PETROGRAD, May 18.

A deputation from the Black Sea Fleet to the Soldiers' Congress declared that the Black Sea Fleet would never agree to a separate peace.

A CONGRESS OF PEASANTS.

"A STEADYING ELEMENT."

PETROGRAD, May 18.

A congress of peasants has opened and, it is believed, will be a steady element on the town workers.

RUSSIAN ARMY SUPPLIES IMPROVING.

GENERALS WITHDRAW THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

General Alexieff, Brusiloff, Gurko, Dragomiroff and Scherbatoff attended several conferences with the Government over the questions of munitions and supplies. It is announced that the position in regard to these matters is improving.

It is understood that Generals Brusiloff and Gurko have withdrawn their resignations.

SIX SOCIALISTS IN CABINET.

PETROGRAD, May 18.

The Cabinet has been constituted, including six socialists.

THE SOCIALISTS JOINED THE CABINET on the condition that M. Miliukoff (Foreign Minister) resigned.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, May 18.

A wireless Russian official message says:—

We repulsed an intense attack in the direction of Vladimir Volynsk in the region of Shelov. We also repulsed a Turkish attack in the direction of Genot. In the rear of our troops, in the direction of Khamkin, the Kurds are attacking our posts and tearing up the graves and mutilating the dead.

THE WEST FRONT.

ENEMY RAIDS BEATEN BACK BY BRITISH.

LONDON, May 18.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that last evening two raids to the north-east of Arras were driven off.

LONDON, May 18.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The hostile artillery was more active at Arras and Lens. Our artillery successfully engaged the German troops on the Arras-Cambrai road and to the north-east of Fresnoy.

LONDON, May 19.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid last night to the north-east of Gouzeaucourt and took some prisoners.

We repulsed hostile raids to the east of Leers, north-east of Arras, and east of Ypres.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY FRENCH.

FRENCH RETAIN ALL THEIR POSITIONS.

LONDON, May 18.

A French communiqué states that the enemy violently bombarded the California Plateau in Chemin des Dames. Several attacks at the north-eastern end of the plateau were repulsed after the most lively grenade fight. The French maintained all the positions.

There was a somewhat intense artillery struggle at night in the regions of Montigny and Monthaut in Champagne.

LONDON, May 19.

A French communiqué reports:—

Last night, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked to the north-west of Bray, from the Chervigny Ridge to the Oise Canal. Our batteries and machine-guns broke up the assaulting waves which were only able to gain a foothold in our advanced elements to the west of the attacking front.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BULLECOURT.

A SEPULCHRE OF GERMAN GUARDSMEN.

LONDON, May 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says when the full story of Bullecourt can be told it will shed an imperishable lustre on several English and Scottish battalions, who bore the brunt of about fifteen attacks by an infinitely greater weight of numbers and who, while occasionally temporarily yielding, always returned and went further ahead each time until, at last, the Boches were cleared out.

Like the Anzacs, to the south-east of the village, have maintained their grip upon the Hindenburg line, steadily defying all the efforts of the enemy.

The final capture of Bullecourt has created the most interesting tactical situation. From the bank of the Senne river to the east, and north-east of Cronelles, our line takes a pretty sharp sweep. The result is that between

Monchy and Moenves the enemy is bent back in a salient of which the Hindenburg line forms a considerable span of the southern length. If you rule a line on the map half-way between Monchy and Bullecourt to the east of Monchy you get a very large pocket packed with Germans, who are still there presumably bent upon retrieving the lost part of the line. The German command knows that Bullecourt is the key to important tactical possibilities. That is the reason it has become such a sepulchre of German guardmen.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN DRIVES.

ADVANCING HOURLY.

TRINTE, May 17.

The Austrians, reinforced, furiously and frequently counter-attacked along the crest of Monte Santo, which changed hands many times, the enemy striving to preserve this last stronghold whence they threaten Gorizia and the middle Isont. The Italians, in a series of brilliant drives, are advancing hourly.

6,432 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 18.

An Italian official communiqué states:—

We are fortifying the positions captured to the east of Gorizia. The enemy attempted surprise attacks last night against the bridgeheads at Brodres, Vodice and Grizigna.

There were renewed attacks this morning which our artillery and counter-attacks broke up.

Our prisoners now total 6,432, including 143 officers.

One of our airships, last night, bombed encampments to the east of Gorizia.

BRITISH ARTILLERY HELPING ITALIANS.

LONDON, May 18.

The War Office announces that British heavy artillery is co-operating in the Italian offensive on the Julian front, and is affording material assistance. The gunners met with an enthusiastic reception in Italy.

DEATH OF SERBIAN EX-GENERALISSIMO.

NICK, May 18.

The death is announced of General Putnik, the Serbian ex-Generalissimo.

GERMANY'S LATEST ENEMY.

HONDURAS SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The Republic of Honduras has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

[The Republic of Honduras, the middle state of Central America, has an area of 42,750 English square miles and a population of 160,000. It has a coastline of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, and a miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.]

BRAZIL EXPECTED TO REVOKE NEUTRALITY DECREE.

R



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E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1917.

THE SPECIAL WAR TAX.

ONE of the suggestions made by Mr. ROWLEY a week ago in a letter published in the local Press, on the subject of war taxation has now been embodied in a Bill which the Government proposes to submit to the Legislative Council at its next meeting. The proposal is to levy a Special War Rate of 7 per cent. on the current valuation of every tenement in all but the outlying districts of the Colony, "for the purpose of providing an additional contribution to be paid by the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the war." We have already said all that is to be said against such a measure. The Government has been asked by leading Chinese residents of the Colony to devise a means whereby this community shall contribute to the Imperial war chest during the continuance of the war, a sum of a million dollars annually; and inasmuch as 97 per cent of the taxation of the Colony is paid by the Chinese community the imposition of additional taxation on tenements is the most obvious method of procedure open to the Government, since it is one which makes the gift due to which every resident in the Colony will contribute. The revenue which this additional taxation will yield was calculated by Mr. ROWLEY to be \$980,000 per annum, which is practically the amount the leading Chinese have expressed a desire to contribute. As only three per cent of the general taxation of the Colony is paid by the non-Chinese population, the Bill which is to come before the Legislative Council is one to be considered chiefly from the point of view of its bearing upon the Chinese and especially the wage-earning class. Chinese tenements, as most of our readers know, are let out in cubicles. It may roughly be said that each floor of an ordinary house is divided into four cubicles, each seven or eight feet square, each of which is the abode of a family. These floors of four cubicles are let at rents (including taxes) ranging from about \$20 to \$40 or \$50, according to the locality. The extra seven per cent taxation will proportionately increase the rentals of these floors and cubicles, and the question is what effect it is likely to have on the people who inhabit them? The first probability is that increased wages will be demanded, and, failing compliance on the part of employers, the question arises what effect is this likely to have on the overcrowding problem? We put the question to a man whose family occupies a cubicle at \$10 per month. He was asked what would happen if his rent were raised by seventy cents a month. His reply was that if everybody paid in proportion, there was nothing to be said; he would remain where he was and pay, but he thought it likely that while the tax was levied occupants of cubicles would in many cases prefer their

own accommodation by putting up another bed, which would let at a couple of dollars a month. This seems to us to put what objections there are to the measure in a nutshell. The seventy cents a month mean a great deal more as a rule to the man who pays ten dollars a month for his cubicle than seven dollars a month means to the man who can afford to rent a house at a hundred dollars a month. It is to be noted that Clause 4 of the Bill requires that this special war tax shall be borne by the occupier of the tenement "whether there be any agreement in existence at the commencement of this Ordinance or not under which the owner of any tenement is, as between him and the occupier, liable for rates generally." If the spirit and intention of this ordinance is strictly adhered to—namely that this special tax shall be paid by the occupier out of existing revenue, and that it shall not be an excuse for increasing the price of commodities or the raising of wages—then the tax is one which even the humblest resident who appreciates the benefits of British rule should cheerfully pay, since it represents a contribution by each individual towards a victory which will ensure the triumph of those ideals of liberty and freedom which the British flag symbolizes wherever it is flown. But it would seem that some provision is needed to ensure that the seven per cent, and no more, is demanded from the tenant. The Government does not possess a staff adequate to collect the rates from every tenant in the Colony; it collects the rates for the bulk of the property from the landlord. When the Bill is discussed by the Council it is hoped that some indication will be given as to how the Government is to assure that the seven per cent only, and not seventeen, shall be collected from the occupiers of the smaller tenements whose present rates are included in the rent. In other words, the expectation prevails that many of the Chinese landlords will be tempted to draw from the tenants a good deal more than the seven per cent. If, however, adequate steps are taken to show these small tenement occupiers exactly what addition they would have to pay to meet this Special War Tax anything in the nature of "squeeze" by grasping landlords should be easily frustrated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A small fire occurred in Yaumatei yesterday and destroyed a matted belonging to a rope maker. The damage is estimated at fifty dollars.

The weekly Religious Meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted to-morrow afternoon (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock by Rev. H. E. Anderson. Subject:—"God's Inspired Word." The Meeting is open to all women.

The China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. advise us that, according to telegraphic advice received from their Head Office, the Company's s.s. *China* sailed from San Francisco on Thursday, May 17th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on or about June 15th, 1917.

When empanelling the jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning, one of the jurors, when the names were called, did not answer. Upon being sent for, the juror stated, through the Court Interpreter, that he did not understand English. His Lordship instructed him to write to the Registrar to have his name removed from the list.

It is currently stated that a shuffling of offices is impending in the Colony following upon Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, going on home leave owing to illness. According to current gossip, Mr. D. W. Tatham, Head of the Sanitary Board, is being transferred to Mr. Hutchison's post; Mr. Carmichael, Receiver, is to go as Head of the Sanitary Department; and Mr. Melbourn, at the Supreme Court, his place at the Magistracy being taken by Mr. Dyer Bell, who was recently appointed District Officer of the New Territories. Mr. Orme, now that the liquidation of the

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NEW BARRISTER ADMITTED.

Prior to the opening of the Criminal Sessions, in the Supreme Court, this morning, the Attorney-General moved for the admission as a Barrister of the Supreme Court of Hongkong of Dr. Fattung Tsinik Cheng.

The Attorney-General said that Dr. Cheng was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on April 15, 1913, after successfully passing his examinations. Mr. Cheng is an LL.D. He is the first person of Chinese race to attain that degree, which, of course, is very highly thought of. He has made a special study of International Law and has published a "Thesis on Rules of Private International Law, determining the Capacity to Contract," which has been favourably reviewed by most of the London papers. Dr. Cheng is LL.D. of the London University, an honorary member of the Grotius Society in England and has won prizes for essays on International Law.

His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) said: "I have much pleasure in admitting you to practice in the Courts of this Colony. You have had a distinguished career in legal literature in a branch of law which, at this moment in the history of nations, is of the greatest importance. Your attainments reflect real credit on your country, and I can only say that I hope the success you have attained in London may be an omen of your future success."

SEVERE SENTENCE ON A RETURNED BANISHEE.

The Criminal Sessions opened this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

In the first case before His Lordship, Wong Yau pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, stated that the accused was first banished from the Colony on March 20, 1914, as a dangerous character, for ten years. Almost a year after that date he returned and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and banishment for 20 years. Again, after another year, the accused returned to the Colony and was arrested.

In reply to His Lordship the prisoner said he had nothing to say.

In passing sentence, His Lordship said that the laws of this Colony were made with the intention of being carried out. He said that the accused had twice returned after being banished, thereby setting the laws of the Colony at defiance. The police did not regard the accused as a fit person to be in the Colony, and he intended to send accused to prison for a term that would cause him to deem it not worth while to return to the Colony after he had served it. His Lordship sentenced accused to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Lo Kai was charged, with other persons, with assaulting on April 20, at Yaumatei Bay, several persons in such a manner as to place them in fear of their lives, and with stealing money and jewellery. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Jurymen were Messrs J. J. Leira, J. M. Soeters, A. Carmichael, J. S. Rodriguez, A. P. R. Silva Netto, R. A. Wilkinson and A. W. D. Gibbs.

Mr. G. N. Orme, in outlining the case, said that the prisoner was charged with committing robbery in company with three other men upon a water-bus in Yaumatei Bay on April 20. The water-bus was lying out in the bay. As in most Chinese boats, the living quarters were in the stern where there were two compartments. In one of these compartments was the master of the boat and a servant boy, and in the other compartment the one nearest the stern, were the master's son and his wife and two children. About 11.30 p.m. a small boat was seen to row off from the shore and it was four men. One of these men remained in the boat and the other three went aboard the water-bus. Two of the men went into the son's compartment, and the latter was identified as the Prisoner. He is alleged to have taken out a knife and pointed it at the master, telling him not to make a sound. The master, however, called out, whereupon the accused stabbed him in the thigh. The master did not cry out any more and the prisoner proceeded to tie him up and gag him with a chisel and some string. The accused also tied up the servant boy in the same manner and the master's son and his wife were also bound and gagged. The three then ransacked the boat, taking money from the master's compartment and jewellery, money and articles of clothing from the son's compartment. After looting the

robbers rowed away. The master worked himself free of his bonds and released the others from their cords and the alarm was then given. The prisoner was arrested three days later and two days after this the master and the servant boy identified the prisoner out of a row of twelve Chinese.

The master of the water-bus then went into the witness box and gave evidence as to the robbery and assault.

After hearing further evidence His Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' hard labour and 14 strokes.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A FORGED NOTE.

Nwok Fu was charged with being in possession of a forged \$10 note. The accused stated that he picked up the note some years ago on board a ship and had kept it ever since and did not know that he was doing anything wrong.

Mr. Orme said that the accused was arrested for being in possession of opium and at the moment of his arrest he attempted to hand the forged note to a friend.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 12 months' imprisonment.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in the unlawful possession of four tael of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he had bought the contraband in Shek Tong Tsui, having believed it to be Government opium.

His Worship adjourned the case until next Friday.

LARCENY FROM GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Three Chinese were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. The first defendant was charged with stealing a leather bag, a pair of boots and a gold watch and chain, to the total value of \$160, from the quarters of Dr. E. Lim, at the Government Civil Hospital. The second defendant was charged with receiving the stolen bag and boots, and the third defendant with receiving the stolen watch and chain.

All three defendants pleaded not guilty and were remanded until next Wednesday.

THE TELEPHONE BROKER.

The "Japan Chronicle" reports that in 1913 in Kobe there were 1988 applications for urgent installation of telephones. The Department of Communications granted 310 of these. In 1916 applications were received from 3,298 people and of these 700 were granted. The scarcity of instruments is not due to the war. The profession of telephone broker has become well established in Japan. The *modus operandi* for the broker to get his application for several instruments accepted, which, strange as it may seem, he succeeds in doing, and he then transfers them to those of his clients who bid highest. An exceptionally busy man may be prepared to pay many times the regulation fee to obtain the use of an instrument.

TEDDY.

It's "Teddy that" and "Teddy that," and "Teddy, you're so!" But it's "Way for Mr. Roosevelt!" when the country is in a hole. When the nation's in a hole, my friends, and the war clouds are rising black. Then it's "Room for Colonel Roosevelt!" for our Teddy's coming back. It's "Tailor to his party," and it's "Not the people's choice." But it's "Citizen and patriot" when they hear the cannon's voice: When they scent the smoke of battle, boys, and need a million men. It's "Bait for General Roosevelt!" and who's the "tailor" then? O. W. T., in *Chicago Tribune*.

A Chinese salesman has reported to the Police that at 5.15 on the 18th instant, he entrusted his accountant with \$3,861, with which to pay bills, and the accountant has not been seen since.

This afternoon was appointed for the election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Shellin, but there was "nothing doing" at the Magistracy where the balloting was appointed to take place.

The final of the Palace Hotel Billiard Handicap, in Kowloon, will be played at nine o'clock this evening between Mr. W. Badger, over 100, and Mr. Murphy, over 20, and at seven o'clock this evening Mr. Gray will play Mr. May, between 10 and 20.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR CONTRIBUTION—A NEW PROPOSAL.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR.—In connection with the Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present War, let it be assumed for what I am about to suggest that the increased new rates will contribute \$1,000,000 (£100,000) annually for the duration of the War.

This is not to be despised at normal times and for ordinary Wars, but now that we are used to gigantic figures and considering the fact that the above amount will pay for only 24 minutes of the present expenses of the War, or the interest on one-third of a day's expenses, I think any suggestion, idea or system of investment by which greater amounts may be provided should be made under consideration. I therefore take the liberty of disclosing a plan that I have had in my head and which I reckon will provide the Imperial Government with \$50,000,000 for 5 years by the help of the \$1,000,000 a year from the increased new rates.

It may be suggested that people are already subscribing to 64 loans, and why therefore raise an 85 loan. In this connection it must be admitted that subscriptions from the general public to 64 loans are by no means very large, owing to local conditions, and that very few, if any, of our wealthy Chinese friends have found same or any other loan tempting enough for investment in large amounts; but an 85 short loan for a fixed period is most likely to attract new money, for it would be reasonable to borrow at 8% or 7% on the security of Title Deeds, Stocks and Shares which now lie idle in iron safes.

This is what I suggest:—The Government and/or local Banks to raise a loan of \$50,000,000, at 8% for 5 years. This will require \$4,000,000 annually for interest. Invest the above loan of \$50,000,000, at 6% in Straits and other Government War Loans.

This will realise annually \$3,000,000, in interest which, together with \$1,000,000 from new rates, will pay the interest on the loan of \$50,000,000.

The effect of my suggestion means that the Imperial Government will get indirectly \$50,000,000 in new money from Hongkong refundable in 5 years instead of free gifts of \$1,000,000 annually for the duration of the War, which may amount to one or two contributions. In this connection it must be remembered that the immediate financial needs of the Imperial Government and the Allies are unlimited and that our \$1,000,000 will just pay the interest on only \$2,000,000 out of gigantic loans which the Imperial Government have to raise from time to time to carry on the War. The immediate value of prompt assistance in large sums in times of great need, as at present, cannot be ignored and should not be underestimated. It is to be considered also that while we propose to contribute until the end of the quarter during which the present war shall have come to an end, the Imperial Government's financial burdens are not likely to be lighter until long after the War. It is for this reason that I suggest a Five Year increased Rates and a Five Year Loan.

Yours etc.

GIFT V. LOAN.

WANTED—MEDICINE BOTTLES.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR.—Dr. Baronsfeather, in charge of the Hospital at Pakhoi, has sent an appeal for old medicine bottles, and I ask the courtesy of your columns to make known his request.

Last year the number of patients dealt with in the Hospital constituted a record and the services of the medical staff continue to be in great demand. Naturally the use of medicine bottles has been considerable and the time has arrived when the sadly depleted stock needs replenishment. Bottles, in the words of the Doctor, "Mean money" and are not the least item in a Hospital's heavy expenditure.

I imagine there is scarcely a home not possessing its quota of empty medicine bottles, and I feel sure the owners of them, if asked to do so, would willingly give some of them for further use.

The undersigned have kindly undertaken to receive bottles at their homes:

Kowloon: Rev. N. C. Pope, St. Andrew's Vicarage.
Hongkong (Central): Mrs. Lander, St. Paul's College, Miss Griffin, 27, Cairns Road.

Hongkong (Peak): Mrs. Patterson, 125 Peak.

Hongkong (Wanchai): Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Seamen's Institute, 8, East Praya.

Failing this, a P. C. to me, care of St. Stephen's College, will receive prompt attention. I should like to add that gifts of single bottles will not be despatched. In due course the bottles given will be sent to Pakhoi.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. B. CLARKE.

THE NEW ORGAN AT UNION CHURCH.

DEDICATION SERVICE.

The Dedication Service in connection with the new organ at Union Church on Sunday morning was attended by a large congregation which included H. E. the Governor and Lady May. The pastor, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, preached an appropriate sermon on the text: "Four thousand were door keepers and four thousand praised the Lord with the instruments which I made, said David to praise therewith" (I Chronicles, 23). In the course of his sermon the preacher remarked that the purity of the sweet singers of Israel we have not yet surpassed, but the resource and beauty at command in such an instrument as they were dedicating that they are in another world from the cymbals and ten stringed lutes upon which the saints of old were exhorted to play skillfully. "With a loud noise." But when Church music becomes an end, and not a means, some form of the immemorial and recurrent controversy on the subject, the preacher said, is sure to arise. There are still Churches in our home islands, especially in what has been called the Celtic fringe, where the human voice is regarded as the sole appropriate or even admissible agent in the service of praise. Instrumental support or accompaniment is held suspect, or even roundly denounced as an attempt to "serve the Lord by machinery." There were always people who estimated Christian ordinances from the point of view of the concert goer and imagined that when they had enjoyed music they had fulfilled the duty of worshipping God. Should such a tendency come up, the pastor who had most heartily shared in placing this fine and effective instrument in the church would be the first to silence it, whatever the sacrifice or personal taste, lest the music should be made to displace that which it is designed to further. But that contingency they felt assured would not arise. Not in more form of words but in sincerity of purpose this instrument was installed to the glory of God and in furtherance of true spiritual ends. With a view of setting that object in relief they had arranged that the organ should be first heard publicly in its proper function of aiding the worship of the congregation, although its resources as an instrument of music in that way could not be fully displayed.

Mr. E. J. Chapman, Organist of Union Church, who drew up the specifications of the new organ and has taken a fatherly interest in its erection, presided at the instrument. Owing to weather conditions lately the organ had not been entirely completed by yesterday but was far enough advanced for the fine work to be heard and appreciated. The foundation tones of the organ was very fine; the great diapasons being both dignified and sonorous. The flutes also were of excellent quality, the Robt flute on the swell being particularly liquid and silvery. String tone is well represented, and together with the rest of the stops in the organ reflects very great credit on Mr. W. C. Blackett, one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Blackett and Howden of New Castle-on-Tyne, who built the organ, and who came out to erect it. Mr. Blackett voiced every pipe in the organ. These number about 1,600 ranging from the bottom note of the pedal open diapason with a length of 16ft. and a diameter of 12 inches, down to the tiny note of the mixture with a length of about half an inch and a diameter of a straw.

The fund for building this new organ was practically raised a year or two ago. Early in 1915 an appeal was sent out by the Federation of Organ Builders asking Churches to postpone any orders they proposed to place, as owing to the war a trade in which English builders were pre-empted was threatened with extinction. A strong effort was made to bring the Organ Fund up to \$4,000 up to \$12,000, and to this there was a splendid response. Within a few weeks promises were received sufficient to bring the Organ Fund up to \$11,000. The order was given to Messrs. Blackett & Howden, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who, in face of great labour difficulties, completed the new instrument.

In order to cope with our extremes of climate, several deviations from standard practice have been introduced, and great care has been taken in every detail with this end in view; for instance, all the action squares and backfalls are of phosphor bronze instead of wood as ordinarily. Through the kindness of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire here, the organ was brought out free of freight by Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. Mr. W. C. Blackett came out specially to erect and finish the organ, arriving here on 15th March.

The specification of the new organ was drawn up with great care and consideration by Mr. Chapman, and is given below. It may be mentioned that there are no feeders, the wind being supplied by a Discus fan driven by a 2-h.p. electric motor at a pressure of 4½ inches on the main and pedal reservoirs. It is controlled by a push button at the keys. The whole of the blowing plant is the gift of Major D. Macdonald.

The old organ at Union Church was one which was built for St. John's Cathedral in 1862 and discarded in 1887. With repairs from time to time it had served the church for nearly 30 years. A recital on the organ is to be given by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

A Chinese shopkeeper, at No. 34 Lung Street, has reported to the Police that his safe was opened yesterday morning by means of a duplicate key and \$240 in money and jewellery to the total value of \$1,700 was stolen. The stolen money and jewellery did not belong to the shopkeeper, but to a Mr. [Name] and [Name] who were in the shop at the time.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. B. CLARKE.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FOOD CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 20. Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, announces that he intends to regulate essential commodities and to enlist women and housekeepers to avoid waste and to substitute, as far as possible, other commodities for staple foods which will be exported to the Allies. He also intends to co-operate with the Allies regarding exports from America and common imports from other countries.

President Wilson states that the Government will investigate the food stocks to prevent hoarding and profiteering, and will requisition food supplies for the public of the United States and fix prices in order to guarantee a profit to the farmers and protect consumers. The organization will be on a voluntary basis.

THE FOOD SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MASTERING THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

LONDON, May 19. Mr. Kennedy Jones, the Director General of Food Control, speaking at Edinburgh, said that Lord Devonport had thoroughly grasped the difficulties and dealt with the problem daily with vigour and determination. He said that if everyone ate two slices of bread less daily, we might face the German submarine menace undismayed. Mr. Jones pointed out the difficulty of complying with the demand that all bread should be made in one loaf, mentioning that up to now had been made in Great Britain since February, hence the loaf bread to-day involved the use of no new grain. While the Admiralty were working day and night to defeat the submarine menace, which, perhaps, was not so far from being surmounted as some people were inclined to think, he said, we were asked to do little in making small individual economies. He believed we were beginning to master submarine. Our shipping losses had decreased, not increased, and the long days helped the seaplanes to convoy foodships. Moreover, the ingenuity of the Admiralty and the courage and skill of our sailors enabled 17 boats to be attacked by a new method, which had so far been successful. Mr. Jones said he thought that that success would continue and Germany, in the next few months, would realise that she cannot under any circumstances starve us out.

Mr. Jones condemned compulsory rationing as expensive and likely to lead to unequal distribution. So far as our stocks were concerned, he said, we were in a better position than we were six weeks ago. The country had shown distinct signs of obeying the injunctions and we had been lucky with our wheat consignments. Nevertheless, he said, the greatest economy is essential.

FAR EASTERN MAILS LOST.

LONDON, May 20. The Postmaster-General announces that letters from the Far East, via Siberia, and from the port of Persia have been lost at sea through action of the enemy. The probable dates of posting at some of the representative places are:—

SWEDISH STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

BROCKHAM, May 20. Three Swedish steamers returning from England have been torpedoed. The people were informed.

THE ROME CONFERENCE.

Rome, May 20. The Inter-Ally Commercial Conference has concluded, after unanimously passing the proposals for an economic union based on an understanding regarding an international system of maritime transport.

THE ENGINEERING STRIKE LEADERS.

LONDON, May 19. Two of the Sheffield strike leaders have been arrested.

LONDON, May 18. The Government has arrested two of the strike leaders in Manchester.

The police raided the headquarters of the strikers' delegates in London.

LONDON, May 19. At a conference with the Engineers' Executive Council, which Mr. Lloyd George presided, the following proposals were agreed to:—

The Engineers' Executive and the Ship Stewards' Union were to issue instructions to the men to resume work forthwith.

The Council to negotiate with the Government regarding the existing difference and to endeavour to continue this practice with a view to avoiding future stoppage.

No further arrests were to be made and the eight arrested men are to be released at the earliest possible moment on their own recognizances pending the hearing of the case of the men who were victimised in consequence of the strike.

LONDON OMNIBUS STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, May 20. The London Omnibus strike has ended after a conference between the employers and employees, presided over by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson.

KING'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH WORKMEN.

LONDON, May 19. The King, in replying to the message of the workers at Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxims, of their appreciation of their Majesty's visit, says that he is confident that British workmen will never fail their countrymen who are fighting their battles on sea and land.

LANCASHIRE MILLS AND WHIT-SUNTIME HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, May 20. As the necessary eighty per cent. majority in favour of a stoppage of work in the Lancashire Cotton Spinning Mills during Whit Sun week was not secured, any restriction on the output will be voluntary.

AN ASSASSIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

AMSTERDAM, May 20. Adler, the assassin of the Austrian Minister, Sturgkh, has been sentenced to death.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH TROOPSHIP SUNK. 140 MEN MISSING.

LONDON, May 18. The Press Bureau reports that the British troopship *Cameronia* was torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean on May 15. There are missing: One Military officer and 128 other ranks, two ship's officers and nine of the crew.

LATER. The survivors of the *Cameronia* state the vessel was torpedoed in the afternoon in a calm sea. The submarine was not visible. The explosion, which was severe, killed and injured many of the crew and soldiers. The latter included some British, Scottish and Irish, but mostly Midlanders.

There was no panic, the men soon taking their stations, and the boats were smartly launched. The first boat was smashed, and there were many casualties. The ship sank in half an hour, yet numerous troops boarded a destroyer and lifeboats with comparatively small loss. The destroyers came alongside just like a train drawing up at a station, and the troops were ordered to jump aboard and stop when told, overcrowding being thus prevented. The Chief Officer perished, though diving in an attempt to rescue a soldier who fell between the ships.

Captain Bone, the author of "The Brass Bander," was the last to leave, jumping from the bridge to the wireless of the destroyer and then sliding to the deck.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON ITALY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, May 19. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has returned from a visit to the Italian Front, on the Carso, Isonzo, and Trentino, and has given some impressions to Reuters Agency.

The famous writer is full of enthusiasm for the Italian army and what it is doing. He is equally confident of their ability to conquer. He spoke with the keenest admiration of the mechanics, and of the Italian transportation in face of the almost insurmountable problem of warfare among the mountains and in the snows. "Italy has given battle in the third dimension. She has lifted her heaviest artillery to the highest peaks."

A STAFF OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION.

In this connection graphic particulars are gathered by Reuters Agency from a Staff Officer who has just returned from Italy.

The Staff Officer says that hundreds of guns are in position where one would think it impossible to place one in position. He has seen the heaviest artillery in caves dug out of the solid rock at a height of 5,800 feet above the sea level, and he has heard of some working at 10,000 feet elevation. The familiar signs of war are absent. There are no flat stretches of land and no sun-baked trenches; nothing but the mountains with wonderful trenches which are lined with concrete and strips of metal. One has the impression that Italy is building fortifications for war for the next century, but simultaneously she is keeping her eye on the mountain in front intending to capture it one day.

Continuing, the Staff Officer states that what is more astonishing than the guns firing from mountain top to mountain top is the fact that the guns are got there at all. Up the mountain slopes there are terrifying zigzag roads. You look right down a precipice, and at corners there is nothing to prevent you flying into space. While speed must be kept up to keep the engines going, up these roads come lorries, guns and all the traffic of war.

The Staff Officer speaks most enthusiastically of the smartness of the soldiers and the completeness of the preparations for the offensive. Italy before the war was not as prepared as England, but now she is manufacturing all her own guns, ammunition and stores in a way that is absolutely extraordinary.

COMPULSION IN CANADA.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

OTTAWA, May 19. Sir R. Borden's announcement has not surprised the country, because the demand for some form of compulsion voiced by the military, trade, municipal and other representative bodies has been insistent lately in most parts of Canada. The Premier laid stress upon the necessity for reinforcing Canadian Divisions if Canada's splendid effort is to be maintained. It was apparent that the voluntary system would not yield the substantial results hoped for. He believed the time had come when the authority of the State should be invoked to provide the necessary reinforcements to sustain the gallant men who had held the lines for months. "Was there not a call from those who had fallen in France and Belgium, who had died that Canada might live that that sacrifice should not be in vain?"

Sir R. L. Borden proceeded:—I have considered the matter and recognise that the responsibility is serious, but I do not shrink from it. Therefore, it is my duty to announce that the Government will make early proposals to provide by compulsory military service enlistment on a selective basis of such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain Canada's Army in the field as one of the finest fighting units in the Empire. The number of men required would not be less than 50,000, probably 100,000. I hope when proposals are submitted all members will receive them with a sense of the greatness of the issue involved by the war, with a deep realization of the sacrifices we have already made, the purposes for which they have been made, and with a firm determination on our part to do our duty in the great struggle to the very end, whatever that may be.

OPPOSITION SUPPORT. Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed. He pledged the support of the Opposition to do its duty in such a way as to ensure that the best methods would be adopted to secure that victory for which all are longing, and which they hoped would certainly come early or late, and the Government's policy when submitted would be considered in that spirit.

MASTERING SUBMARINES BY NEW METHODS.

LONDON, May 19. Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., Director-General of the Food Economy Department, speaking at Edinburgh, stated that we were beginning to master the submarine menace by the new methods which, so far, have been successful.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION IN AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 19. President Wilson has issued a Proclamation announcing that National Registration will be taken on June 5th.

It says:—The Power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased its armaments until it has changed the face of the war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies, there are no armies in this struggle; there are entire nations armed, but the men remaining to till the soil and man factories are no less a part of the army in France than the men beneath the battle-flag. It must be so with us.

It is not an army we must train and shape for war; it is the nation. To this end our people must exhibit one compact front against the common foe; but this cannot be done if each man pursues his own private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men, but it needs each man not in the field which will most please him, but in endeavour that will best serve the common good. Thus though the sharp-shooter might be pleased to operate a trip-hammer in forging great guns and the expert machinist might desire to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharp-shooter marches and the machinist remains at his lever.

The whole nation must be a team in which each man must play his part. It is, therefore, most fitting that to this end Congress has provided that the nation shall be classified for service to place men in that position which shall best serve the common good. The significance of this cannot be over-estimated; it is a new thing in history, and a landmark in our progress.

In refusing to send Mr. Roosevelt's Volunteers to France, the President said: "To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of our chief and most important purpose, namely, the prompt creation and the early use of an effective army."

The President added that it would be agreeable to him to pay the compliment alike to the Allies and Col. Roosevelt by sending the latter. He admits that such a step would have the finest effect politically and make a profound impression. "But this is no time or occasion for compliments not calculated to contribute to the successful progress of the war. The business now on hand is not dramatic; it is practical and is characterised by scientific definiteness and precision, and I shall act with due regard to this at every step. Every particular of business is under expert advice on both sides of the water."

RUSSIA'S MOTTO.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

PETERSBURG, May 19. The reconstituted Provisional Government has issued a proclamation declaring it will be guided by the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity. It rejects the idea of a separate peace, but aims at a general peace without annexations and indemnities based upon the rights of nations to decide their own affairs. It is convinced the defeat of Russia and her allies will not only be a calamity, but will postpone world-wide peace. It firmly believes that the Russian army will not suffer the Allies, and then throw themselves on Russia.

THE LATE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

ROYAL CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, May 20. His Majesty the King has despatched a message to the President of the Sarawak Government Advisory Council in England, expressing their Majesty's deep sympathy in the sad news of the death of the Rajah of Sarawak, whom I valued highly both as a loyal subject of my own and as the ruler of a friendly State.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, May 19. The engineers' strike has been settled.

The leaders at Sheffield, Liverpool, Coventry and Manchester were charged at Bow Street with impeding the supply of munitions. They were remanded.

FRENCH DESTROYER SUNK.

PARIS, May 19. The destroyer *Bonticieu* was mined and sunk.

A few lives were lost.

(Continued on page 3.)

NOW IS THE TIME.

DO not estimate you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try this time, and you will find it will relieve the pain and soothe the nerves. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(With Tse Tat Po's Service.)

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR RESOLUTION.

PEKING, May 20.

At the meeting of the Lower House yesterday, Mr. Shu Po Shing moved the postponement of the War resolution until the Cabinet had been completely reorganised. He made the motion on the ground that many Cabinet Ministers had resigned and the existing members of the Cabinet had no right to pass a resolution for which the Cabinet was not in a position to shoulder the responsibility.

Mr. No Ching Chi moved that the resolution be submitted to the Committee, as further delay would inconvenience the Government and people and the country's diplomatic relations.

On the question being put to the vote, Mr. Shu Po Shing's motion was carried.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT DESIRED.

PEKING, May 20.

Two Generals have had an interview with the President and requested him to dissolve Parliament.

The President replied: "I am not an Emperor and have no powers except those which are fixed by law."

The Tukwans have presented a petition requesting the dissolution of Parliament which was, however, held back by the Premier.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

PEKING, May 20.

The Editor of the Peking Gazette, Mr. Ivan Chen, has been arrested by the Police for publishing what are described as false and unfounded reports concerning a certain secret agreement with a certain Power involving the use of arsenals and the supply of arms.

GERMAN PILOTS IN CHINESE WATERS.

NO FINANCIAL AID.

As a result of the rupture of relations between China and Germany, the German pilots doing business in Chinese waters at sea and river ports have been superseded by pilots of other nationalities, by order of the Chinese Government. A despatch from the Dutch Minister has been received by the Chinese Government in which he informs the Chinese Government that as the German pilots at Ningpo, Tientsin and Newchwang are in extremely poor circumstances since they retired from business, he would request the Government to grant them some pension to relieve their condition. The Chinese Government has refused the request, saying that the German pilots at Ningpo, Tientsin and Newchwang are in extremely poor circumstances since they retired from business, he would request the Government to grant them some pension to relieve their condition. 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LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

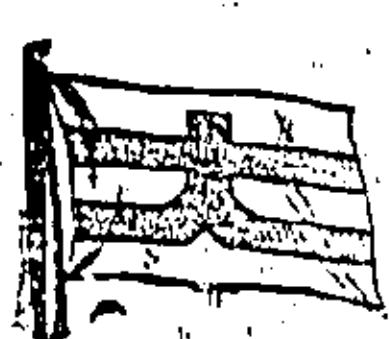
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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

(TRANS PACIFIC)

"MANILA MARU".....Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Monday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Atsugi and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHI MARU".....Thursday, 24th May, at 8 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 27th May, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL

"PRINSES JULIANA".....23rd June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N., AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly	—	—

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

S.S. BUNGO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama / 24th May.

S.S. KOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama / 14th June.

For Sailing Dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....Kailong.....May 22, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....CHENAN.....May 22, at 4 p.m.

TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.....Kweilin.....May 24, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....SINKIANG.....May 24, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....ANNU.....May 27, Daylight.

TIENSIN.....KURICHOW.....May 29, at Noon.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TRAN.....May 30, at Noon.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TAMING.....June 6, at Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUL"

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, & CARGO. "S.S. Anhui," "Chean," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 26.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....WINGANG.....TUESDAY, May 22, Daylight.

SHANGHAI.....WONGANG.....FRIDAY, May 25, Daylight.

MANILA.....TAISANG.....SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....ENAN.....TUESDAY, May 29, Daylight.

MANILA.....YENSAW.....SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, cleansing and expelling disease, and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, piles and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood-poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or Derris-like neck. It improves the general health, and quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.D. 20 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unrepaid orders may be sent by post and you something else too extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, OASH CHEMISTS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON SILVERSMITH'S BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE

POLYBRILLIANT METAL ROMADE NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN OAKLEY & CO., LTD., ED. "WELLINGTON" LONDON

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING

HAITAN.....Capt. A. E. Hopkins.....TUESDAY, 22nd May at 12 Noon.

HAIBONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 25th May at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 23rd May, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1894

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship "TIBODAS"

having arrived from the above port, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 24th May, 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 24th May, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Head Office.

Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1895

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KAMO MARU"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th May, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1895

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO'SALE Indents promptly

executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils and Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5% Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Established 1814).

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. Cable Address: "ASTORIA LONDON."

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 6 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1908) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY..... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, (by Rev. G. A. Bonbury, M.A.)..... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds..... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes..... 50

THE MISSIONS OF THE EAST (History of the Eastern Churches)..... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (by E. J. Eial)..... 20

MR. ROBERT ALLEN, LAND TAX MEMORANDUM..... 50

WASHING BOOKS (the same)..... 50

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU (Capt. Shirai)	Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU (Capt. Noma)	Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th June at Noon.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KASHIMA MARU (Capt. Tozawa)	Tons 21,000	FRIDAY, May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARU (Capt. Tomita)	Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	KASHIMA MARU (Capt. Tozawa)	Tons 21,000	FRIDAY, May at 11 a.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	BENTEN MARU (Capt. Tomita)	Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU (Capt. Kishibiki)	Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	noon	Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave PORT SAID	Leave COLOMBO
----------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished
with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection
with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to
Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings
etc., apply to.

H. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, 23rd JUNE-WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: PROPOSED SAILING. Connecting with: FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

'ELLERMAN' LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option,
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

CHANGED ENGLAND.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. THOMAS.

The following interesting interview with

the French Minister of Munitions is

given by a writer in a London paper:—

Amongst the members of the French

Government there are few figures more

appealing to the masses in this country

than M. Albert Thomas, the energetic

Minister of Munitions. Biographers have

delighted to dwell upon his curious and

unique evolution from a pacifist,

associated with M. Jean Jaures, the

Socialist leader, in the conduct of the

party newspaper, "L'Humanite," to one

of the most fervently patriotic members

of a Government of national defence.

From the unlikely origin of a journalist

and a professor in a secondary school, he

has developed into an organizer of munitions

and an expert in the production of

ammunition and shot and shell. Moreover, he

is the architect of his own fortune.

Springing from the most modest circum-

stances, he has qualified himself for public

work by an education which includes the

Ecole Normale Supérieure, one of the

most advanced scholastic centres in

France, where are formed the professors

of Lycee and Universities.

M. Thomas, who received me at his

hotel after a day which included lunch at

Buckingham Palace and breakfast with

Mr. Lloyd George in Downing-street, as

well as a conference there, spoke of the

immense pleasure he felt in realising more

and more the living connection between

the two Governments. More and more were

the two War Cabinets penetrated with the

same spirit. There was cohesion to a

greater degree than ever.

M. Thomas was evidently anxious to

do justice to this sentiment of unity which

he felt existing between the two Govern-

ments. For he said it was particularly

conforming to him to feel the existence of

an identity of conception. It is stronger

today than ever, and he added, "I have

had experience, for I have crossed the

Straits 17 times. This great improve-

ment in our working methods and in our

moral comprehension of each other's

ideas and intentions springs from the

continuity of our efforts. It is certain

that by the regular processes of our labour

we are arriving at more satisfactory

results. There were certain discrepancies

at a recent meeting, but they have now

been removed.

I find, also, a great change in the

public spirit towards the war. During

my first visits I was shocked—I do not

deny it—to see the war treated lightly,

as if it did not exist. There was insensibil-

ity in the street, dancing and social

sources in the hotels. Now the whole

morale is different, one feels that the

public is being carried along—engulfed,

if you will—by the war. Of course this

is merely impressionistic.

It is obvious that the war and its

progression are the great preoccupations.

Formerly we did not seem to speak the

same language in the subject; now,

truly, we are engaged in co-ordinating

our efforts towards the same end. It is

impossible not to remark a difference in

the soldiers themselves. There is less

sport and more war in their physiognomy.

The old sporting idea seems to have

passed.

I am also struck, not only by the

new gravity, but by the certainty and

serenity of England. We know by

statistics what is the force that England

has put forth in this war; but she gives

us a sense of victory in the tranquillity

and lack of nervousness of her Government

and people. Sometimes, I confess, we

are apt to misunderstand or grow impatient

with this tranquillity which calmly

envelopes a war lasting until 1918 or,

perhaps, 1919! For, with us, our

miseries are too acute, our mourning too

great, to adopt so philosophic an

attitude. It is impossible for us, with a

fifth of our territory occupied by the

enemy, not to express a nervous desire

to end the war. But by my pleasure I

observe a new and growing movement in

England to devote every effort towards

the consummation for which we in France

are striving.

In the question of tonnage," con-

firmed M. Thomas in another strain—"is

one of the essential problems of the war."

How ships can be utilised for the con-

veyance of steel, of coal, of the other

things we need, is of first importance, as

we have recognised in establishing the

Inter-Allies Bureau.

NO PEACE WITHOUT LIBERATION.

You ask whether there is lassitude,

after so much effort on our part? Some

symptoms of it are inevitable after two

and a half years; but, although you will

hear grumbling amongst civilians, as

amongst the "police," I tell you that the

moment the continuance of the war is

discussed, every soldier or manufacturer

or working man declares there can be no

peace without the liberation of the ter-

ritory. Some, of course, may urged the

advantage of negotiations to save further

lives and treasure; but even the majority

of the Socialist part is solid on the ques-

tion of national defence. No member of

the Socialist majority, to which I belong,

however much wedded to peace as a

principle, would consent to diminish the

effort of the country to liberate the soil,

or would refuse to vote the credits

demanded by Parliament.

One cannot, however, prevent certain

movements, and manifestations, from

taking place; but there is no fissure in the

parties supporting the war.

Whilst disclaiming any prophetic role,

M. Thomas said that he saw grave and

far-reaching political consequences arising

out of the war. History had shown that

there was always a distinctly defined

THE STAGE AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

AN APPEAL AGAINST A NEW ORDER.

The following appeal is made in a

London paper:—

At a recent meeting at St. James's

Theatre, Mr. Neville Chamberlain

declared that amusement is as essential

a part of national work as eating and

drinking. The War Office likewise has

spoken in the same sense. And yet the

way of this "indispensable" entertainer

is made hard by the fact that he has no

one to employ to help him in his enter-

tainment. National Service has snatched

the scene-shifter, the electrician and the

stage carpenter. If the terms of a new

Order are retained, then, our enterprise

will become impossible. It is in this coun-

try, whilst we are in the needs of

food production and we least of all

common sense and gratitude to a par-

ticularly patriotic body of persons should

dictate a reasoned line of conduct with

stage hands.

Let them be entitled to pursue their

old occupations after 6 p.m. In that

way neither national service nor the

theatre would be hurt. In these days,

when the yeast of entertainment is needed

to leaven the lump of hard work in mine

or munition factory, or months of danger

and physical hardship at the front, it is

certainly unfortunate to hinder those

whose talent and capital are engaged in

this enterprise.

The Stage has already proved a worthy

handmaiden to the State. She has sup-

plied many officers distinguished for their

cheerfulness and capacity for command; she

has always shown a readiness to relieve

the sick and suffering by the exercise of

her acquired arts and wiles. And in this

matter of national service she has

organised her resources as has no other

corporation in the country. The drop

scene has been used for propaganda pur-

poses; the auditorium has echoed to the

eloquence of orators; the stage hands

have been enlisted to rally to the cause.

Such efforts are ill requited by the Order

which practically rules out the theatre

during the continuance of the war.

THEATRES IN BERLIN AND VIENNA.

The war has not, apparently, limited

the number of theatrical performances,

either in Berlin or in the large provincial

towns. In a number of cases prices have

been reduced, and in a number of other

performances begin at an earlier hour;

but neither as regards the number of

houses open, nor as regards the character

of the entertainment, is there much, if

any change.

"We take a recent issue of the 'Ber-

liner Tageblatt' we find no fewer than

30 houses in full swing. Some of these

are theatres for the entertainment of the

masses, and not much skill or beauty is

placed before the spectators. Operettas

are numerous. But farcical comedy or

burlesque is not a prominent feature in

Berlin theatrical life, and it is question-

able whether the police would tolerate

too much of it.

At the Royal Opera House we have

'Mignon,' at another opera house

'Tannhauser.' At the better-class

theatres we have representations of

Shakespeare ('Othello'), Schiller, Ibsen,

Hauptmann, and the ever popular 'Alb

Heidelberg.' The comedies, as a rule,

are good—several of them classical.

In Vienna great gaiety exists—a gaiety

that has been approved by the Press, on

the ground that the tone of the plays

produced hardly responds to the needs of

the hour. But that, of course, is another

question, not affecting our main conten-

tion.

Though afflicted by a shortage of coal,

Paris suffers no shortage in drama. For

a little time the theatres were closed a

day a week, but that is past, and now the

polla, in search of relaxation, can find

it in the play. It is an essential bit of

war machinery for those who fight and for

those who labour in the factory and farm.

If it is seriously contended that the

theatrical scene needs suppression in the

interests of national gravity, at such a

time, we might counsel managers to open

their doors earlier to the waiting throng.

It would be a move in the right direction.

For the people have lived too long in misde-

adventure and in the shadow of the sword.

It is a waiting, waiting, that would add, if

